

J. W. DAFOE IS HONORARY PRESIDENT OF C.U.P.

EDITOR OF WINNIPEG FREE PRESS ACCEPTS INVITATION

GRANTS INTERVIEW

'Dean of Canadian Journalism' Is Happy to Accept the Kind Invitation of the C.U.P.'

ON ROWELL COMMISSION

Chancellor of University of Manitoba Refused Knighthood During the War

(Exclusive to C.U.P.)
By GERALD CLARK.

Ottawa, January 27. "I have noted with interest for years that university students have been publishing excellent papers and I assume that as a result of the new C.U.P. arrangement they will be still better," declared J. W. Dafoe, President and Editor-in-Chief of the Winnipeg Free Press, and first Honorary President of the newly-formed Canadian University Press.

"College papers play a definite and creditable part in student activities and are necessary for acquainting the outside public with these activities. I have been much interested in learning that university publications have gone into co-operative news-gathering that will lead to better news coverage, and I have therefore been happy to accept the kind invitation of the C.U.P. to serve as honorary president," Dafoe further stated.

John Wesley Dafoe, "Dean of Canadian Journalism" and Editor-in-Chief of the Winnipeg Free Press since 1901, Chancellor of the University of Manitoba since 1931, will be the first Honorary President of the C.U.P., it was announced last night.

In his letter of acceptance Dafoe said, "It is your considered judgment that I could be of service by accepting the position of Honorary President of the C.U.P., I shall be happy to accept your invitation." He added, "My desire to be of service to you and your associates in the enterprise upon which you have embarked is considerable."

The Montreal Star has the following to say concerning Dafoe's ability, "Sincere in his convictions and of downright sterling character, and faithful to the last detail." The Saint John Telegraph declares that Dafoe is "a clear thinker, a hard worker and a first rate executive."

APPRENTICED LOCALLY.

J. W. Dafoe is well known in local journalistic circles where he received his early apprenticeship in the Fourth Estate. He was Parliamentary correspondent to the Star from 1893-5, Editor-in-Chief of the Daily Herald from 1892-5, and on the editorial staff of the Star from 1895-1901 when he assumed his present position on the Winnipeg Free Press.

He is well known throughout the Dominion as a staunch Canadian. The following anecdote gives some insight into his personality. For his patriotic leadership during the war days, he was offered a knighthood.

"A knighthood!" he exclaimed, all amazed and amused, "heavens, man, I'd never feel comfortable again if people called me 'Sir John.' Don't you know that I shovelled the snow off my sidewalk and stoked my own furnace regularly in the winter? I wouldn't give up the fun of those jobs for an earldom, let alone a mere knighthood."

Because of his prominent place in Canadian affairs, and because of his interest in Canadian unity, Mr. Dafoe was appointed by the King Government to sit on the Rowell Royal Commission. He is at present in Ottawa.

VIENNA MUSICIANS JOBLESS.

Vienna.—In Vienna, famous as "the city of music and song," 90 per cent. of the city's 19,000 musicians are unemployed. Prof. Hans Pella told a meeting of musicians.

DR. J. W. DAFOE



COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED AT MASS MEETING

Delegates to Winnipeg Conference Meet to Discuss Continuation Programme

PROGRESS OUTLINED

Summer Camps and Orientation Courses Planned

"THE most important function that the Student Assembly can perform is to achieve concrete improvement in our own universities' life," said Grant Lathe at the termination of the Canadian Student Assembly meeting at Strathcona Hall last night.

The Student Assembly plans to have a mass meeting which all interested in furthering the work of the Winnipeg conference may attend. At this meeting elections will be held to form a Student Committee which will follow a definite program arranged last night separately by each of the different groups. Among these is that brought forward by the Campus Life Commission which included the formation of a Social Activities Council which will make for more co-operation between the different clubs and organizations on the campus so that their social functions shall not come too close together, to secure hotel salons at more reasonable prices and to keep a list of all the bands with the types of music they play and their rates. Another is the establishment of a camp which freshmen may attend for a week before lectures begin. The arrangement of a freshman orientation course was also suggested as was also the institution of party platforms before student elections.

The Education Group advised the setting up of a vocational test and advisory system with an investigation into the student's background; improvements in the methods of lecturing; and also the establishment of a committee to study the relations between student and faculty.

Among other ideas advanced were: the planning of a course for preparation for marriage, the extension of the co-operative movement, the setting up of a system for the exchange of information between Science and Engineering students, methods of securing more co-operation between the French-Canadian and other students, that the Supreme Court be the final court of Canada instead of the Privy Council, and the establishment of separate Catholic schools in British Columbia. It was pointed out that this organization is not meant to take the place of the Students' Council, but rather to act in conjunction to it.

According to present plans, there will be a Student Association which will comprise the whole campus. Above this will be the Association.

Continued on Page Four.

QUEENS-MCGILL INTERCOLLEGE TALKS TONIGHT

Minogue and McNaughton Declare Fraternities Beneficial

AUDIENCE TO JUDGE

Visiting Debaters Uphold Resolution "That Fraternities Should Be Abolished"

"THE fraternities are definitely beneficial to the campus," declared Howard Minogue, who is upholding the negative of tonight's debate with Bill McNaughton against David Henry and Robert Wilson of Queen's University. The debate will be held in the Union Ballroom at 8:30 tonight on the resolution "Resolved That Fraternities should be Abolished." When interviewed by the Daily last night Minogue pointed out that he and his colleague have made a careful study of the entire fraternity system, stating "that the fraternities foster a feeling of loyalty to the college, and that fraternity men pledge themselves to uphold ideals which are of benefit to society as well as the college. 'It is true,' the McGill debater continued, 'that years ago, at the turn of the century, the fraternities served no good purpose. However, they have since undergone such a thorough transformation that the criticism which was formerly directed against them is no longer valid.' As both Minogue and his colleague McNaughton are active fraternity men their statements are based on personal experience and observation rather than on impersonal investigation."

Campus opinion on the subject of tonight's debate was expressed along seemingly partisan lines. Fraternity men gallantly upheld the usefulness of these institutions and extolled their advantages to themselves and the campus. The consensus of opinion among non-fraternity men was that fraternities introduced a certain amount of sectionalism on the campus, due to the nature of their organization and set up. One particular fraternity antagonist expressed his criticism of the fraternities on the ground that they do not participate to any appreciable extent in the broad movements on the campus, and do not lend their co-operation and influence in the direction of general campus activity. He concluded his denunciation of fraternities with the allegation that "fraternities serve merely as a breeding ground for playboys."

The visiting Queens debaters, Continued on Page Four.

C.C.F. Assumes Anti-Padlock Law Stand

PLUMBERS STILL TRYING TO DO NEWS WRITING

Annual Ball Offers Opportunity to Engineering Students Interested in Literary Writing

ED. NOTE. (We thought we had got rid of the Plumbers when we let them put out the "Daily," but they always come back for more. Here is an opus concocted by an Engineer. Read it and weep!)

"THE time has come," the Plumber said, "To talk of many things; Of gin and jazz and evening clothes And Blake's melodious strings. So get your tails and toppers out And ask a girl who 'swings.'"

Ask her, the Plumber meant, to the Plumber's Ball on February 25th at the Mount Royal Hotel. After a dubious attempt to translate the above into French beginning "Et voici l'heure, dit l'ingénieur, ou il faut parler de choses plusieurs" he went on to say that it was going to be a WONDERFUL party.

"The architects," he declared, "will probably join us and make it their faculty dance too. Furthermore it is just before the Short Recess, or Long-week (he explained) and everyone will have a fine opportunity to cool his or her head and feet in the soft white snows of the Laurentians."

The executive also issued a cautious statement to the effect that "this year's Plumber's Ball is definitely going to be rather colossal."

I.V.C.F. SUPPER TODAY

C. Stacey Woods, B.A., B.Th., will be the speaker at a supper meeting sponsored by the McGill Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship this evening at six o'clock in the Grill Room of the Union. Mr. Woods who is the general secretary of the I.V.C.F. in Canada, is a graduate of the Universities of Sydney, Wheaton and Dallas. This supper is open to all students and friends.

On Saturday the first annual Quebec rally of university and school students will be held at the "Montreal Fellowship Conference." All persons attending will register at 2:30 p.m., and different study groups will be under the leadership of Rev. J. A. Johnson, B.A., C. S. Woods, B.A., B.Th., Dr. A. C. Hill, M.D., C.M., Miss C. M. MacKinnon, and Charles Troutman, B.Sc. All meetings are to be held in the Club Room of the Montreal Y.W.C.A., 1124 Dorchester street west.

PLAYERS' CLUB CHOICE YIELDS MANY COMMENTS

Henrik Ibsen's Wild Duck to Be Produced Early in February

SATIRICAL TRAGEDY

Committee Heads to Be Announced Tomorrow

AS the next major production of the Players' Club, Henrik Ibsen's "The Wild Duck" has been chosen and will go into production the beginning of February.

"The Wild Duck" introduces us to a rather shabby household, made happy by romantic illusions. The only member of it who sees it as it really is, is the wife, who desires nothing better. The husband, a vain, petted, spoiled dandy, believes that he is a delicate and high-souled man, devoting his life to redeeming his old father's name from the disgrace brought on it by an imprisonment for breach of the forest laws. This redemption he proposes to effect by making himself famous as a great inventor some day. Their daughter, a girl in her teens, believes intensely in her father and in the promised invention. The disgraced grandfather cheers himself by drink whenever he can get it, but his chief resource is a wonderful garret full of rabbits and pigeons. The weapons employed in this garret are a gun which occasionally brings down a rabbit or a pigeon. A crowning touch is given to the illusion by a wild duck, which, however, must not be shot, as it is the special property of the girl who reads and dreams.

STUDENT COMMENT.

Prominent campus personalities who have been faithful observers of the stage were unanimous in applauding the choice of the play. Judith Kennedy, Feature Editor of the Daily saw the play produced with the famous character actress Blanche Yurka in the leading role. She as well as Margaret Clare thought "The Wild Duck" was a strong and forceful play and that it gave the players good scope for acting.

Jim Bulger of the Newman Club believed that the play was the best choice the Club had made for some time. Since students today are interested in social affairs, he thought any play of Ibsen's, who is a social thinker, would arouse their interest.

Henrik Ibsen, considered the greatest playwright since Shakespeare, has not only given lasting contributions to the drama but has influenced other dramatists. For this reason it was agreed by many of the students that the choice of "The Wild Duck" for the forthcoming Players' Club production, would be a wise one.

GERMAN CLUB TO HOLD WAGNERIAN EVENING

FOR the first meeting of the second term, the McGill German Club will hold a Wagnerian Evening tonight at 8.30 in the Union Grill. Mr. Muller-Hinkler, representative of North German Lloyd, has kindly lent the Club a lecture on the life and works of the great but arrogant German composer. The lecture will be delivered by the Club's secretary, Dora Wright, and will be illustrated by slides and some of Wagner's recorded compositions.

SPINSTER'S SPREE TOMORROW EVENING

TOMORROW night the upper gym of R.V.C. is to be the scene of spinsters' spreeing to the strains of Howard Simpson's orchestra. Tickets are still on sale at the Box Office, in the Union. In spite of a rumor that spread yesterday, the girls are expecting to pay their dollar for these tickets, but no more for entertainment. Mrs. Grant, Principal and Mrs. Douglas, and Dean and Mrs. Hendel have consented to act as patrons.

WILL PRESENT PROTEST TO P.M.

King Awaiting Word From Minister of Justice, Refuses to See Quebec Delegation

PROTEST USELESS

Liberal Party Will Fight Provincial Election on Padlock Issue

By DONALD CLARK
(Exclusive to C.U.P.)

Ottawa, January 26.—Rumours in Parliamentary circles that several French Liberal members of the House of Commons will support any move to fight the "padlock law" were denied here tonight by a prominent French Liberal representative. He told the Canadian university press, in connection with the proposed civil liberties league trip to Ottawa, that he "doubted very much if Premier King would disallow the 'padlock law.' Earlier today, a C.C.F. spokesman said in an exclusive statement to the C.U.P. that his party will soon present a resolution to disallow the law enacted by the Duplessis government last February."

At the Prime Minister's office it was learned yesterday that the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will not meet the delegation from Quebec, including some 35 McGill students until a letter outlining their requests has been considered by the Minister of Justice. When this meeting will take place could not be ascertained as no statement was forthcoming from the office of the Minister of Justice.

PROVINCIAL ELECTION ISSUE.

That no attempt will be made by Prime Minister King to disallow the "padlock law," is almost a certainty, according to an authoritative French Liberal. He predicted that Duplessis will suffer at the next provincial elections when Liberals fight him on several issues including the "padlock law." Asked if there was any truth in the statement credited to a reliable source that "several French Liberals are actively in favour of the repeal of the law," he stressed that no move will be made on their part unless the Liberal party acts officially, "which I am sure will never happen."

Referring to Duplessis, he said: "The more blunders he makes the more ammunition we'll have against him at the next provincial elections. We're giving him enough rope to hang himself. But we can do nothing about the 'padlock law.' He is the Prime Minister elected by the people. He has a mandate and power. The 'padlock law' is a provincial matter and comes clearly under Subsection 16 of Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act."

DOUGLAS INTERVIEWED.

In an interview with the C.U.P., T. C. Douglas, member from Weyburn, Sask., speaking for the C.C.F. party in J. S. Woodsworth's absence, said the C.C.F. party will contest the "padlock law" on grounds that it is unconstitutional. He declared: "When this legislation was enacted last February, Mr. Woodsworth asked the Federal Government on March 30th to disallow the legislation in view of the fact that it was beyond the jurisdiction of the province. Mr. Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, speaking for the Government, pointed out that the power of disallowance has not been used by the Federal Government for many years, but assured the House that when the 'padlock bill' was finally referred to him he would decide on the question of disallowance. Since that time the power has been used by the Federal Government in disallowing three acts passed by the Alberta Legislature on the ground that they were ultra vires of provincial jurisdiction. "During the coming session," Mr. Douglas continued, "the C.C.F. group will urge that the same

Continued on Page Four.

WORLD NEWS FROM A TELEGRAPH KEY

QUEBEC

THE Throne Speech read by Lieutenant-Governor E. L. Patenaude at the opening of the third session of the 20th Legislature of the Province of Quebec, outlined the future legislative policy of the Duplessis Government. Most prominent emphasis was devoted to the intensification of the present anti-Communist drive, and the forecasting of supplementary legislation to the padlock law. Closer co-operation between the Quebec and Ontario governments was promised on common problems. Legislation for the increase of farm credit from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 was predicted in the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech. Other measures intended for parliamentary consideration include forestry, mining, education, labour, and hydro-electric statutes.

LABOUR

THE most encouraging news to date on the attempted rapprochement between the rival A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. unions was received from Washington, where the United Mine Workers of America convention is in session. In a speech before the convention John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chieftain declared that the Committee for Industrial Organisation Unions will join the American Federation of Labour next week, if they will be taken as they stand. As an alternative Lewis proposed the absorption of the A. F. of L. unions into the C.I.O. Despite the fact that the prevailing sentiment at the convention as indicated by the speeches delivered was clearly anti-A. F. of L., Lewis's peace proposal was enthusiastically greeted by the convention delegates.

GERMANY

WITH characteristic secrecy surrounding his movements, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler ordered the summoning of the almost extinct German Reichstag on Sunday. The occasion is the fifth anniversary of Hitler's ascent to power. Sunday's session is expected to be of the same nature of all the other Reichstag sessions summoned by Hitler, and its sole purpose will be to listen to the Fuehrer's speech on a topic which he has not yet divulged. Diplomatic sources expected the speech to contain references to domestic as well as political questions. A sympathetic report on the international situation. Further details of the Reich's grandiose rebuilding scheme are expected to be made public. The "Bolshevik peril" and the Rome-Berlin axis will also receive prominence in Hitler's address.

SPAIN

SPANISH Fascist airmen, with the assistance of Italian and German "volunteers" again bombed unprotected Valencia, and slaughtered 125 persons of the civilian population. One of the victims was Captain Arnold Crone of the British freighter Tower Abbey, whose vessel was taking aboard a cargo of oranges. Meanwhile fighting continued on the Teruel front for the possession of the strategic Saragossa road. Reported advances by the Insurgents were denied by Government sources. Government infantry supported by heavy tanks and armoured cars were attacking repeatedly. The actual fighting has virtually transformed the city of Teruel into a no-man's land. Observers stated that there were no signs of life in the ruins of the provincial capital, located in the south Aragon region.

NEWS CALENDAR

TODAY.
Mock Parliament—8.30 p.m.
Historical Club—8.15 p.m.
I.V.C.F. Luncheon—6.00 p.m.
German Club—8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW.
Spinsters Spree—9.30 p.m.

McGill Daily

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Montreal, Thursday, January 27, 1938
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Dr. J. W. Dafoe — Honorary President of the C.U.P.

IT is with a great deal of pleasure that the Canadian University Press today announces that Dr. J. W. Dafoe has consented to become its first Honorary President.

Dr. Dafoe needs no introduction to Canadian students. He is one of the Dominion's leading citizens and is a man who has always had a capacity for public service in an unostentatious manner. Today he is one of the members of the Rowell Commission probing Dominion-Provincial relations. Dr. Dafoe is vitally interested in University affairs. He is Chancellor of the University of Manitoba and as such has a direct contact with the life of the Canadian Universities. Perhaps Dr. Dafoe is best known as the "Dean of Canadian Newspapermen." He is the Editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*—one of Canada's outstanding journals. The *Free Press* is a paper not only able to present the news, but unafraid to present it when it should be presented.

Thus the Canadian University Press is proud to welcome Dr. Dafoe as its Honorary President. By its very nature the newly formed organization is Canadian, it is University, and it is journalistic. The executive of the C.U.P. in looking for an Honorary President felt it should seek a man who represented its three component elements. The first meetings were held in Winnipeg and the committee realized that they would not have far to search for their Honorary President if they could secure Dr. Dafoe. He has accepted the office and the executive is happy to feel that it may call upon the considered counsel of one of the most outstanding men in Canada. The C.U.P. is indeed fortunate.

Co-operate With the Library

The McGill Library, one of the largest in the country and certainly one of the most efficiently managed is faced with the problems of all libraries in that there are always a certain number of students who make practically no effort to co-operate with the officials in keeping the books in order.

Much time is taken by the librarians in replacing books left lying on the tables by readers who are too lazy or too inconsiderate to replace the volumes themselves. Another source of worry to the authorities is the person who can never get his book back on time. Such malpractice entails the making out and mailing of a card which takes time and effort.

Our librarians are efficient and courteous. They are always willing to assist the newcomer or the freshman and it is up to us to reciprocate these efforts to promote good will. A little thought will save a great deal of somebody else's time and in the long run make the library more effective for the borrower.

Local Exhibit

By K. GURD

City and Country Scenes

GOODRIDGE ROBERTS' exhibition now in Scott's Art Galleries, Drummond Street, shows this young man's varying experimentation and able draughtsmanship. There is every subject you could wish, rendered with a noticeable attempt to simplify as much as possible. The medium is for the most part water-colour, although a few oils and charcoal drawings are displayed. Roberts' most unusual display of skill is in his views of Montreal, executed in watercolour. The Bonsecours Market and St. James' Cathedral figure predominantly, drawn and painted with an eye for essentials, sometimes in the rosy hue of sunset, sometimes in a grey gloom. The Place Jacques Cartier is flooded with sunlight. Not content with these individual views, Roberts has taken whole panoramas of the city and presented them with insight and atmosphere. 'Montreal looking South' is one of the best; also, 'Montreal from the Tracks, Evening,' and a view of Ottawa. Sometimes he experiments in single effects to the detriment of the picture as a whole, so, whereas the principle composition is well done, the background is too laboured.

The same can be said of the landscapes, but Roberts' taste for subtle lights and shades is very true to nature. The colour, too, is astute. The little number, 'Landscape, Midday,' which looks like the edge of the golf links, has some lovely bright spots. Sometimes the colour runs away as in 'Landscape & Sunset,' which has the appearance of a forest fire.

A large oil of a rather red nude has suppleness and simplicity. Two oils of still life emphasize design and soft tones, and two large charcoal sketches of nudes show unusual positions.

Roberts is in no danger of slipping in a rut. He is willing to experiment and in many ways he has already achieved success.

On the walls of another room of Scott's hangs a small exhibition of A. Y. Jackson selected from the larger one in Toronto. Here we have an accomplished landscape painter, member of the Canadian Group, interpreting scenes of Quebec and Northern Ontario with colour and force. Jackson usually prefers snow and rolling slopes but several of the pictures in this exhibition are summer subjects. One called 'The Beaver Dam' is well composed with tree trunks sweeping up from the water. Another 'Muskoka Lake' and 'Georgian Bay' depicting tangled bush and reeds have beautiful changing tones while a winter scene 'St. Tite des Caps' is a typical Jackson.

These two exhibitions are very cheering. One has variety of subject and, what is unusual, city scenes; and the other has the tang of the mountains. They end next Saturday.

Overtones

By DIAL TWISTER

IT was half past seven on a Sunday night in December. We approached Carnegie Hall through a dense crowd of ticket-speculators. "Wanna buy a ticket to the broadcast, Mister? Very cheap. Only two bits." "No, thanks." "O.K., Let you have it for fifteen cents." Incidentally, the tickets are not for sale, nor are they transferable. Having passed this hurdle very successfully we attempted to enter the Hall with as little damage to our person as possible. This was a little harder to do. Top hats and crushed fedoras could be seen in the melee which ensued as a result of a concerted attempt on the part of all present to attain the same objective. We finally got in and sat down.

Eight o'clock. "It is Sunday night in Carnegie Hall—", Milton Cross, chubby, round-faced, jovial and versatile Milton Cross is announcing the Hour of the General Motors. The stage is crowded with participants—the orchestra, the chorus, the announcer, and the programme director. In the Hall thousands of faces are gazing expectantly at the brightly-lit stage. A door opens and Erno Rapee comes upstage. Dark, slim and dignified, he conducts the orchestra with the self-assurance that comes of years of affiliation with such a body of musicians.

The applause for the orchestra has scarcely died down when the soloists begin getting their rounds. One by one we see and hear Helen Jepson, Donald Dickson, Michel Piastro, and Armando Palacios. Miss Jepson, a tall blonde with a very charming smile and a very powerful voice, sings from memory. She is self-possessed, calm, and happy. The audience seems to appreciate her mood, and when she finishes the house rocks.

Mr. Dickson is a well-built, college-student-like young man. He is comparatively new to the operatic stage, and hasn't quite captured the calm assurance which characterizes Miss Jepson's performance, but he compensates for the deficiency with the most powerful voice we have ever heard from the stage. It is simply terrific.

Michel Piastro is a short, stocky, jovial-

looking man. His hair is beginning to thin out in spots, but his ability to play the violin does not suffer from the fact. Armando Palacios is slim, dark, debonair, and exhibits a certain amount of Olympian detachment from this mundane business of broadcasting. This attitude may have had something to do with his interpretation of the piano selections which he played.

Finally, the crowning glory of the whole evening—the tribute paid Erno Rapee on the occasion of the twenty-fifth jubilee of his musical career. The ovation he received was tremendous. When we left the Hall we were happy at having had the privilege of being present at such an occasion. There was only one regret—the fact that that was the last programme of a series which has continued for a number of years, and which has become synonymous with good music in the minds of many Americans and Canadians. Sic transit!

MUSIC

On Sunday afternoon the sixth in the season's concerts by the Montreal Orchestra will take place, as usual, at His Majesty's Theatre at 3.15. Percy Grainger will be heard as piano soloist, composer and conductor, directing several of his own works during the second half of the programme.

The programme follows:
1. Symphony No. 35 in D (K385)
The Haffner.....Mozart
2. Concerto in A minor, Op. 18.....Grieg
Solo pianist: Percy Grainger
3. Green Bushes.....Grainger
4. My Robin is to the Green-wood
Gone.....Grainger
5. a) Handel in the Strand.....Grainger
b) Colonial Song.....Grainger
c) The Gumsucker.....Grainger

A Ditty.

Look at the globe
And be happy,
Your face is small
And not so mappy.

Look at Joe Brown
And be happy
Your mouth's not so big
Or quite so gappy.

Look at China
And be happy
You're not so broken
Or quite so jappy.

Look at a Mexican
And be happy
You're not so dirty
Or quite so nappy.

Look at a turtle
And be happy
You're not so green
Or quite so snappy.

Read what I've said
And be happy
You're not so goofy
Or quite so sappy!
—TONY.

Ode to a Slide Rule.

Oh, magician logarithmic,
That hath never known defeat,
True comrade in adversity,
Accomplice in deceit;
Never failing inspiration,
Consolation and salvation,
With illicit information
Surprisingly complete.

Nothing daunted by expressions
Of appearance pessimistic,
Or convolutions serpentine,
Symbolic and statistic,
When I (if it's essential)
Solve equations differential
And conundrums exponential
By manipulations mystic.

Thou art like an anaesthetic,
Thou doth deaden all sensation,
While dimly through the cursor
We behold the operation.
And even if thy skill
Leaves the patient feeble still,
We can make it what we will—
By discreet approximation.

So when my day is done,
And this frame of mine laid low,
Clasp my hands around my slip-stick
As they clasped it long ago.
Then my face shall lose death's pallor
And I'll grow again in valor
As a calculate the color-
ific values down below.

—THE MANITOBA.

War begets Poverty,
Poverty Peace;
Peace begets Plenty,
Then Riches increase;
Riches bring Pride,
And Pride is War's ground,
War begets Poverty,
So goes the round.

RUTHERFORD AT MCGILL

BARON RUTHERFORD of Nelson, Cavendish Professor of Physics at Cambridge, England, one of the greatest men of science of all time, passed away after a short illness and a surgical operation, on October 19, 1937. The whole world of science mourns his death, and McGill graduates feel an additional personal loss as he was nine years in their University, laying the foundation of his great work, and training and influencing many students.

Ernest Rutherford was born in New Zealand on August 30, 1871, and received his early education at schools in Brightwater and Nelson. A brilliant student from the start, he gained a scholarship which took him to Canterbury College, Christchurch, where he revealed both experimental ability and originality. In 1895, after graduation, he came to the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship; he was the first graduate from another university to be admitted to Cambridge as a "research student" proceeding to a degree. Here, in company with a group of similar students, nearly all to be distinguished later, he gained the experience essential for his future work, learning all the new lore of ions and electrons and beginning at once, under the guidance of Sir J. J. Thomson, to take part in the output of brilliant original discovery which has continued to issue from the Cavendish Laboratory up to the present time.

He measured the speed of the ions which carry electricity through gases, investigated the ejection of electrons with the aid of ultra-violet light, and performed other experiments which soon built for him a high reputation. "The young rabbit from New Zealand burrows very deep," they said.

It was fortunate for McGill University, after the departure of the brilliant Hugh L. Callendar in 1898, that John Cox, the Director of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory, was wise enough to choose Rutherford for the vacant chair. Thus at the age of twenty-seven, Rutherford came to McGill University as Macdonald Professor of Physics, about the same age as that of J. J. Thomson when he was appointed to the great Cavendish chair.

The story of Rutherford's researches at McGill is one of the most impressive chapters in the history of science. Exhibiting that remarkable flair for choosing the best path to discovery, which characterized his work throughout his life, Rutherford seized on the problem of the radiations from compounds of uranium and radium. The discoveries of Becquerel, Pierre and Marie Curie (1896-1898) had revealed that radiations were emitted unceasingly from these substances and could be detected by their ability to fog a photographic plate, or to make the surrounding air capable of easily conducting electricity. This phenomenon became known as radioactivity and substances which behaved in this way are said to be radioactive.

While the Curies concentrated on the chemical problems of isolating radioactive substances and determining their properties, Rutherford sought for methods of definite measurement which would reveal the physical character of the new phenomenon, and supply quantitative data concerning the behavior of the radiations and the atoms which emitted them.

In nearly all his investigations he devised ingenious direct measurements that would provide, and also test indisputably, new steps in the formation of a clearer picture or model of atomic structure and behavior. Throughout his life he viewed, with considerable impatience, the growing tendency to replace simple theoretical models or pictures and their experimental testing by an elaborate analysis and procedure designed to be as much as possible independent of all pre-conceived ideas.

He believed that this tended to introduce unnecessary philosophical problems and difficulties, and he doubted that a strict adherence to this procedure would be justified by greater success either in resolving obscurities of theory or in obtaining new knowledge and its fruitful application.

By direct experimental attack Rutherford was able quickly to outline a simple picture concerning the new radiations. In 1899 he announced that the radiations from these substances were of three types, which he called alpha, beta, and gamma rays.

The alpha rays, which later became his favorite experimental weapon, were shown to consist of high speed streams of atoms bearing positive electrical charges; later, it developed that they were helium atoms which had each lost their two negative electrons—the alpha particle being thus the nucleus of a helium atom having most of its mass and bearing a double positive charge.

The beta rays were found to consist of streams of electrons each of

which is a single charge of negative electricity with a mass only 1/1850 of that of a hydrogen atom; they are similar to Cathode rays as obtained in an electrical discharge tube, but are usually faster and therefore more penetrating.

The gamma rays, unlike the alpha and the beta rays, could not be deflected by electric or magnetic fields, and they were found to be much more penetrating, easily passing through considerable thicknesses of solid matter. It was found later that they belonged to the same family of radiations as light, heat and the waves we use for wireless communication; they are, indeed, identical with extremely penetrating Roentgen rays (X-rays). It is primarily this gamma radiation which is applied when radium is used in the treatment of disease, the alpha and beta rays being absorbed by the walls of the containing vessel, although the gamma rays may cause secondary emissions of electrons when and where they are absorbed.

The prolific investigations on the properties of these radiations yielded a wealth of data too technical for detailed discussion here. With the aid of pupils and collaborators who were soon attracted from centres as far apart as England, the United States, France, Germany and Poland, papers poured out of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory for several years at the rate of nearly one a month. Of those who were attracted from abroad, many will remember Soddy, Hahn, Levis, Godlewski and Rumlén, each of whom returned to his respective country with seeds for further development and new knowledge to spread.

It was Frederick Soddy, soon to become an authority on the chemistry of the radioactive elements, who in 1903 joined with Rutherford in the brilliant unfolding of the general theory of radioactive disintegration. The constant production of fresh radioactive matter, by all radioactive materials, and the subsequent decay of its radioactivity, were shown to be due to the spontaneous disintegration of atoms, proceeding according to the laws of chance at such a rate that the radioactivity of a given product at any time was always proportional to the number of atoms which remained unchanged at that time. A mass of disconnected facts was soon welded into a homogeneous whole, and the evolution of whole series of radioactive substances, often differing from the parent elements in their chemical properties, was explained both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Among others working actively with Rutherford at this time were H. T. Barnes, A. S. Eve, H. L. Bronson, D. McIntosh, R. B. Owens, R. W. Boyle, H. L. Cooke, R. K. McClung and Miss H. Brooks, members of the McGill staff who each made important contributions in this fascinating new field. The ability with which Rutherford got the maximum amount of work from all those around him, and at the same time imparted to them a measure of his own enthusiasm rapidly became noted, and almost every corner of the Physics Laboratory developed into a "hive of continuous activity."

The important measurements of the heating effects of the new radiations were made with the collaboration of H. T. Barnes, who later occupied the Macdonald chair vacated by Rutherford, and afterwards became Director of the Laboratory (1900 to 1919). Rutherford always showed a keen interest in the well-known work on ice which Barnes was developing at that time. When Rutherford came to Montreal, Barnes was one of his first friends, and with the kindly and scholarly John Cox, who was Director of the Laboratory throughout Rutherford's period here, assisted him in his adjustments to routine duties at McGill and to the ways of our undergraduate students.

About 1904, A. S. Eve, afterwards another holder of the same chair and then Director of the Laboratory from 1919 to 1935, became one of the most active of Rutherford's research associates. Over twenty-five references to his work at this time are given in Rutherford's standard treatise on Radioactivity. Here again a warm personal friendship was established which lasted till the end of Rutherford's life.

Only a short time before his death these two were together at Rutherford's home discussing old times, and talking vigorously of work in hand. Dr. Eve writes: "Less than a week before he died, Gregory, Jeans, Gask, Frank Smith and I met him at lunch at the Athenaeum to discuss radium versus induced radioactivity for therapeutics, and he was at his very best, as all agreed." Rutherford was apparently discussing the possibility that radium in medical work may be replaced to some extent by substances rendered artificially radioactive, as may now be done in considerable quantities with the aid of the cyclotron.

The additional support Rutherford obtained at McGill from Sir William Macdonald in the purchase of radium and his presentation of a liquid air machine, must not be forgotten in reviewing the conditions which made all this new work possible. In addition to the essential talent in the man, great discovery requires provision for freedom of action and protection from time-consuming routine, but without the radium and the new experimental weapons, progress in this field would have been impossible. The contribution of John Cox in supporting Rutherford to the utmost and relieving him from routine, and that of Sir William Macdonald in providing first the Laboratory, second the chair, and third the special equipment, were essential factors without which the whole glorious story would have been impossible here. The returns from these policies and investments have been truly magnificent!

To proceed with the story—"Get on with it," as Rutherford would so often shout at the least sign of delay or interruption—the liquid air machine enabled him to be the first to condense radium emanation (radon) and study its products and their properties. Without liquid air the production of the high vacua needed for many experiments would have been impossible at that time. Liquid air itself was a great novelty then, and in addition to its use in low temperature work, it provided the material for many entertaining demonstrations and lectures which were very popular in Montreal. Almost everyone from the Director to the janitor seems to have given liquid air demonstrations during this period. On one occasion when liquid air was required—and it took over an hour to make a litre then—Rutherford found that the prepared supply had been taken to a church social for a demonstration, with the immediate result that the strains of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" ceased in the professor's laboratory for some hours.

The discovery of radium A, B, C, D, and E—the discovery of radiothorium by Otto Hahn who joined Rutherford to obtain guidance in the study of the thorium family—the early work with what turned out later to be cosmic rays, undertaken by H. L. Cooke—the measurement of the age of radioactive ores from their helium and lead content—the first studies of the collisions of alpha particles with atoms, and their resultant scattering, the beginning of the use of alpha particles as exploratory projectiles for the invasion of the atom—also experiments on ultra-violet radiations and numerous applications of the new sub-atomic physics, all added to the mountain of new material for the first edition of Rutherford's "Radioactivity," by far the best of his books, and to the steady stream of papers which continued till he left for Manchester in 1907.

When Rutherford was working on the detection and isolation of the numerous members of the radium family and developing the theory of the disintegration of matter, there were several occasions when colleagues in other departments gravely expressed the fear that the radical ideas about the spontaneous transmutation of matter might bring discredit on McGill University! At one long-remembered open meeting of

the McGill Physical Society he was criticized in this way and advised to delay publication and proceed more cautiously—this was said seriously to the man who has probably allowed fewer errors to creep into his writings and found it less necessary to modify what was once announced than any other contemporary writer. At the time he was distinctly annoyed and his warm reply not entirely adequate, for in his younger days he sometimes lost his powerful command of ready argument when faced with unreasonable or uninformed criticism.

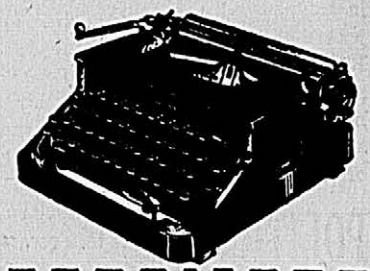
Immediately John Cox quietly Continued on Page Four.

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MCGILL UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT
(148TH BN. C.E.F.)
C. O. T. C.
CONTINGENT ORDERS, Part I, Nos. 75-78
By: Lt.-Col. T. S. Morrissey, D.S.O., Officer Commanding
MONTREAL, TUESDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1938
75. DUTIES:
Orderly Officer for the week commencing 23rd January, 1938—
Lieut. R. P. Rothchild.
Next for duty—2/Lt. F. Morgan.
Orderly Sergeant for the week commencing 23rd January, 1938—
L/Cpl. P. B. Ward.
Next for duty—Sgt. P. M. McCallum.
76. PARADES:
The Contingent will parade at the Canadian Grenadier Guards Armory, Esplanade Ave., at 2000 hrs. on Tuesday, 1st February, for training as per Syllabus.
DRESS—Drill Order. Officers WILL wear swords.
The Pipe Band will attend this Parade.
77. CERTIFICATE CLASS:
Certificate candidates will meet for Lectures at 3480 University Street on the following dates:
"B" CERTIFICATE: Thursday, 3rd February, at 2000 hrs.
"A" CERTIFICATE: Thursday, 3rd February, at 1930 hrs.
78. MUSKETRY:
Certificate candidates who have not yet fired their annual Classification will do so on Tuesday, 1st February.
G. A. GRIMSON,
Major and Adjutant.
NOTICE:
"B" Company will hold a Smoker in the Mess, 3480 University Street, next Monday evening, January 31st, at 2015 hrs. All members of "B" Company are invited to attend. Dress Muff.

McGill Basketball Team Opens Intercollegiate Schedule Tomorrow

Senior Hoopsters Depart To Meet Varsity Blueboys

Chance for Victory Seems Bright—Varsity Defends Title

LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON

To Tangle With Western on Saturday—Team Named

THE climax to two months of preparatory campaigning comes this week-end when the McGill Senior Basketball Squad journeys to pay visits at the University of Toronto and Western University. These two games will mark the opening of the intercollegiate cage loop and a double victory would give the Red quintet a flying send-off in their quest for the championship. Last night Coach Van Wagner held a final tuneup and felt satisfied at the end of the practice that his team was in ship-shape condition and would come through with flying colours.

The Red cagers leave for Toronto at three o'clock today from Windsor Station and will oppose the Varsity Blueboys on Friday night. Toronto won the Intercollegiate title last year and although the Varsity five has been sadly depleted by the graduation of many of their last year's team, Coach Warren Stevens can be relied on to build a formidable machine. To date McGill and Toronto have won the coveted title the same number of times, ten times each: McGill last won it in 1934, having won it consecutively from 1930-34. On Saturday night Coach Van Wagner's team will tangle with the Mustangs of Western at London. The Western team is reported to be much improved over last year. Queen's, the fourth member of the league, doesn't get into action till February 4th.

Built around a nucleus of four remaining stars from last year's team a Red squad of eight or nine men will carry McGill's hopes. The men named to make the trip are those who have played in the exhibition games against American college teams and have acquired experience. They are: Shipley, Captain Rutherford, Giannasio, Wykes, Holgate, Mislav, Keyes, Kingston. It is still indefinite whether Storres will be able to make the trip. Rutherford, Giannasio, Wykes and Shipley, last year's stars, will form the first string team, and this quartet has shown up very favourably in the exhibition games played so far. Wykes is the ace sharp-shooter of the outfit. The newcomers, who will receive their baptismal fire in intercollegiate warfare, are by no means novices at the game, having in most cases played basketball elsewhere before coming to McGill. The Red team looks like one of the strongest squads to uphold the honour of McGill in recent years and hopes run high at the prospect of a championship team.

POLITICAL ECONOMY MEETING POSTPONED

The next meeting of the Political Economy Club, to be held in the Union Grill Room, has been postponed until Thursday, February 3. The subjects under discussion are to be unchanged; Simon Goldberg and Neil Morrison will speak on "The Industrialization of Quebec; Social and Economic Consequences." Leaders will be appointed at this meeting, and final plans are to be made for the Parliamentary debate at the end of February.

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH, 'I'd Rather Be Right,' a play satirizing prominent American public officials, doesn't even spare President Roosevelt. Among the lines are—

If I'm not elected
And the worst comes to the worst
I'll never die of hunger,
I'll never die of thirst,
I've got one boy with du Pont
And another one with Hearst.

HE DIDN'T KNOW GIN, SO PASTOR GETS FINED

Indiana, Pa.—A 50-year-old clergyman who testified he drank sloe gin as an indigestion cure without knowing what it was faced a sentence of 6 to 12 months in the Allegheny County workhouse and a \$200 fine.

Rev. J. C. Glenn, Lemoyne, Pa., was convicted in Indiana County court of driving a car while under the influence of liquor. The minister's counsel pleaded a stranger gave him a bottle of sloe gin, saying it would aid his indigestion.

SKIERS COMPETE IN MEET AT WEEK-END

Laurentian Zone Cross-Country and Jumping to Be Held

THE Laurentian Zone Cross-Country and Jumping Championship will be held this weekend. The cross-country race is open to all skiers of all classes; the jumping is only open to skiers of Class A and B. The jumping will be held at Cote des Neiges on Saturday afternoon. The scene will be shifted to St. Sauveur on Sunday morning when the cross-country will be run at 11.30.

This meet is of particular interest to McGill skiers. Entries must be in today before 7 o'clock. They are to be given to Don Tirrell, 4895 Victoria Ave. and must be in writing with \$50 accompanying each entry in each event.

Red and White Revue

Anyone having original ideas for skits or complete skits themselves hand them in at once to the Red and White Revue office in the McGill Union addressed to the Production Manager. All manuscripts welcome whether in the rough, complete, or merely ideas.

Eliminations for the Chorus will take place today at the Union ballroom at five o'clock. It is essential that every girl in the chorus be present.

NAZIS TO BE TOPIC AT JOINT MEETING

"The Political Development of Post-War Germany" will be the subject of a paper to be presented by Arthur L. Pidgeon at a joint meeting of the R.V.C. and McGill Historical Clubs, to be held in the Drawing Room of R.V.C., at 8.30 tonight.

Mr. Pidgeon, who was recently selected as a Quebec Rhodes Scholar, is doing post-graduate work in history here at McGill, and is hon. vice-president of the McGill Historical Club. In his paper he will trace the development of the Nazi party in Germany since the Great War, relating how the conditions of the people and the country led to their acceptance of the movement. He will also tell of what is happening there now, illustrating his talk with his own personal experiences and observations made while he was travelling in Germany last summer. Then he will state his opinions of the effects the Nazi party may have in the future. All members of the R.V.C. and the McGill Historical Clubs are requested to attend this meeting.

BRIDGE CLUB

Due to the counter attraction of the hockey game last night the turnout at the Bridge Club was small. Secretary Doug Fullerton stated the next meeting will be held February 8th at 8.00 p.m.

The results follow:
SECTION A—MAX. 60.
NORTH-SOUTH.
1—Dunn-Henders 36½
2—Merfield-Fullerton 31½
3—Earle-Bartram 30
4—Hopkins-Jones 29½
5—Gilmour-Gale 22½

EAST-WEST.
1—N. Patterson-C. Stewart 37
2—McLaughlin-Painter 29½
3—Loche-Sawyers 29
4—Bigley-Brown 28½
5—Stokes-Marshall 26

SECTION B—MAX. 36.
NORTH-SOUTH.
1—Jeffrey-Snyder 27
2—Cooper-Hunter 22½
3—Hillstrom-Hart 20½
4—Stewart-Dallas 20

EAST-WEST.
1—Perham-Painter 20
2—Graham-Mainwaring 20
3—Norris-Archambault 19½
4—Clarke-Spencer 16½
5—Dorrie-McGibbon 14

FASHION ITEM.

The first woman in the world to get her gowns from Paris was Helen of Troy.—The Daily Texan.

"And before we clothes"—as the president of the nudist colony said to his followers just before camp broke up—"I would like to address you."—Boston University News.

Raking Up The Leafs

By FLOUSIE CO-ED

Johnny Hibbard, subbing for Gordon Crutchfield who was not in uniform due to illness, certainly turned in a fine performance, scoring two of the four goals against a hard-checking Verdun defence. Time and time again he was right in there ready with the puck only to be stopped by the Leaf goaler.

McGill had by far the edge of the play in the first period, but during the second the team showed signs of tiring and Tennant was kept hopping. The Redmen, however, came back in the third with their old zip to hold the league-leaders in check.

One of the Verdun players, Ramsay, evidently had the idea he was playing baseball as he batted the puck into the net in spite of Tennant's valuable attempt at catching. I now ask you if that is nice. Once was enough for the Red and White goaler, and Verdun was forced to be content with the one goal.

Hibbard drew a doubtful penalty in the third as he accidentally hit Somerhill on the head with his stick. For all appearance the latter just about collapsed (for a minute I thought his skull was broken from the contortions he went through). However, we noticed him back again in a few minutes all safe and sound. I wonder what the boys were for. John evidently drew a drop of blood to warrant his rest.

Howie Walker, in his usual form, attracted a good deal of attention on the ice. He made several brilliant plays with Perowne and Craig and more than once was within inches of scoring. He could be seen flashing here and there and was always Johnny-on-the-spot when needed. If only he would pass the puck a little more.

Playing five men against six, when Hibbard was off, it seemed as if McGill were in for a little trouble. The Leafs scored their only goal, and then to show them they couldn't get away with that McConnell shot through to score single-handed. Russ scored another as well later, and assisted Hibbard in another. Pidgeon picked up two assists to add to his total.

The north end of the rink was filled to capacity with school kids who made more noise than the Engineers are capable of. One of the outstanding features of the evening was the support that the Redmen received from the crowd which was definitely pro-McGill. Verdun was booed periodically, especially Sommerhill and Arcand.

Sport Notices

JUNIOR HOCKEY.

There will be a Junior Hockey practice at the Forum today from 1 to 2.

INTERCLASS HOCKEY.

Skates, gloves, sticks, pants, etc., are on sale at the Athletic Office very cheaply.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All men must be medically examined before playing Interclass or Interfaculty Hockey. Hours, 12:30 to 1:30 on week-days.

BOXING.

Eliminations will be held today at 5.15. The following men will take part:
145 pounds: Munn vs. Leslie.
145 pounds: Prince vs. Olynky.
155 pounds: Powles vs. Stanley.

On Friday night the following men will journey out to Macdonald College. The train will leave from the C.N.R. station at 6.15: Lee, Annett, Leslie, Brissenden, Ross and Brown.

ATTENTION ARTSMEN!

There is an Interfaculty hockey game scheduled today at 5 p.m. against Dentistry. Will all those who are interested please turn out as the manager will try to let everyone show his wares. All men must bring their own equipment except the goal-tenders. The latter are especially welcome, and new pads, gloves, etc., are waiting for them.

R.V.C. ARCHERY.

The Archery Club meets Thursday afternoon, January 27th, in the R.V.C. Gym. Everyone welcome for practice anytime after 3.30 p.m.

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY.

There will be a practice today at the Forum from 1 to 2.

CLASS CAGERS START SERIES FOR SUPREMACY

Eight Teams Qualify for Final Berths, With Engineering Leading Parade

TWO SECTION PLAYOFF

First Game Tonight When Eng. 3 Meets Architecture—Two Games Scheduled for Friday

LAST Tuesday in the Montreal High School Gym, the last basket was rung up in the Interclass League when Dent. I defeated Arch. By virtue of their victory the cavity-fillers earned a place in the A section of the playoffs. The game was the fastest and hardest fought of the year. Both teams fought nip and tuck throughout, and some fine playing was displayed by both squads.

The final standing placed the following teams in the A section: Eng. 4, Med. 1, Med. 3, and Dent. 1. The second place squads from each league enter the B section, and are as follows: Eng. 2, Arch., Eng. 3 and Eng. 1.

Thus ends this year's league schedule. From appearances it may seem as though the builders of body and structures ganged up on the other entrants. Engineering is to be congratulated in placing all three in the playoffs, and the Meds and Dents for earning three first rank positions.

From the contestants point of view the league was a successful one. Competition was keen, games were cleanly fought, and a goodly number of athletes enjoyed an activity which did not interfere with work.

In the championship rounds each team will play eight games—two against each team. In the knockout round, Eng. I will play Eng. 2 and Eng. 4 meets Eng. 1.

Teams are reminded that five men constitute a full team, and they must be on the floor on time.

Tonight's game will feature Eng. 3 and Arch in the battle of designs and formulae. Play will start at six p.m. in the girl's gym. Friday's schedule is as follows:

Eng. 4 versus Med. 3.
Med. 1 versus Dent. 1.

For further information call H. Borsman, MA. 3842.

SCM ATTEND CHAPEL ON SUNDAY EVENING

Suzanne de Dietrich to Be Guest Speaker at Open House

MISS Suzanne de Dietrich, French travelling secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, will be the guest speaker both at the Chapel Service and at the Open House of the McGill S.C.M. this Sunday evening.

At the Chapel Service in Divinity Hall, which begins at 7.30 p.m., Miss de Dietrich will speak on the relation of contemporary politics to religion in Europe at this present time, while at the Open House in Strathcona Hall, to be held immediately afterwards at 9 p.m., her topic will be, "Problems of students in Europe and South America, and what the S.C.M. in different countries is doing."

Although Miss de Dietrich graduated in electrical engineering, she did not continue her studies in that field. Instead, she has travelled in many countries of the world for 15 years as secretary of the W.S.C.F. and as a member of the World Committee of the Y.W.C.A. Only last summer she was in South America, so that she will address the Open House with no small knowledge of her topic.

After attending the National Conference at Winnipeg, Miss de Dietrich visited the Universities of Saskatchewan, Toronto, and Queen's. She will arrive in Montreal tomorrow, and leaves on Monday.

The first Open House of the New Year will be conducted in traditional fashion, but refreshments of unusual nature will be served. At the Chapel Service, a student choir will lead the singing; a student organist is being obtained.

SHRAGOVITCH GETS SWIM AWARD

"SHRAG" Shragovitch, stellar water polo veteran for McGill for many years, was recently awarded the Pat Earle Trophy, given annually to the player who is most valuable to his team during the Senior City League schedule. Shrag, whose periodic rushes through the water are the highlights of almost every game, was a standout throughout the season. Despite that McGill won very few league games, Shrag's efforts were untiring. The McGill team again won the Intercollegiate Water Polo title largely through the experience gained in the City League.

Shragovitch is the second McGill man to receive the award. Chuck Wayland, goalie of the Red team for many years, won it when the trophy was first given in 1933. Shragovitch captained the Polo team last year. Pete Bourne was captain of the team during this past season.

RVC PUCKSTERS TIE IN FIRST GAME OF YEAR

Team I Surged Into Lead in the Final Minute But Faltered in Dying Moment

BETTY GOULD SHINES

Coeds Play Every Wednesday at the Coliseum

COMING from behind after trailing 4-2 at the end of the first half, Team I tied up the game with a splendid series of rushes, and, with only a few minutes to go, were leading 5-4. However Team II were not to be denied and a shot from the stick of Betty Gould found the corner of the net to make the final score 5-5 in an intramural game at the Coliseum yesterday afternoon.

Starring for Team I, managed by Jean Buchanan, were the manager herself on the defence, and Marg Hart and Marg Jamieson up in front. Their passing especially was particularly smart and they should be very useful on the intercollegiate team. Betty Gould was the best for Team II, managed by Eleanor Hunter, scoring all five goals. Caroline Granger playing in the nets for the first time made some very neat saves.

Two 12-minute periods were played, Betty Gould scoring four for her team in the first half and Marg Jamieson and Marg Hart scoring for Team I. In the second frame Marg Hart scored again, and Marg Jamieson netted the puck twice and the scoring was concluded with Betty scoring her fifth counter.

The line-up follows:
Team I.
E. Caron.....goal.....C. Granger
D. Robinson..defence.....P. Lamb
J. Buchanan..defence.....M. Robinson
M. Hart.....r. wing.....E. Harris
M. Jamieson..centre.....B. Gould
D. Banfill....l. wing.....E. Hunter
R. Smith....alternate.....M. McInnis
P. Hall.....alternate.....

Jean Buchanan manager E. Hunter
The next game will take place Monday at six o'clock, on McTavish street rink, when team I will play team III.

The following schedule has been drawn up for the season.

Mon., Jan. 31—Team I vs. Team III—McTavish Street Rink, 6.00.
Wed., Feb. 2—Team II vs. Team III—Coliseum, 5.00.

Fri., Feb. 4—Team III vs. Team I—McTavish Street Rink, 6.00.
Mon., Feb. 7—Team III vs. Team II—McTavish Street Rink, 6.00.
Wed., Feb. 9—Team II vs. Team I—Coliseum, 5.00.

A win will count for two points, and a draw for one. Each member of the team having the most points at the end of the series will be awarded an "H".

After the game a team practice was held. The intercollegiate team will be chosen within two weeks. Arrangements are being made for games with Bishop's and Macdonald. Peggy Lamb was out for the first time this year. The forward line of M. Hart, M. Jamieson and B. Gould showed its usual good passing game; while the other line made up of B. Lamb, E. Harris and E. Hunter showed noticeable improvement in its passing and checking. With a couple more good practices the team should show as fine form as any previous years.

Harvard University awarded its Pickering Gold Medal to a poor Tokyo barber whose hobby of astronomy led him to discover a new star.

INTERFACULTY BATTLES OPEN AT RINK TODAY

Class League Gets Under Way on Friday—New Ice Surface

NEW GOALERS' OUTFITS

Strong Arts Team Will Attempt to Dethrone Engineering—Theology Meets Commerce

It was announced last night that the McGill Park Slide night, which was to have been held on Tuesday night, but was postponed owing to the temporary lapse of cold weather, will be held on Thursday, February 3rd. Tickets will remain on sale during the next week.

intermediate or junior hockey is eligible to play interclass or inter-faculty.

(3) Games must be started within 15 minutes of scheduled starting time, or the team not ready will default.

(4) No one may play a final game who has not played at least one game during the season.

(5) There must be a minimum of four men on a team or the game will be defaulted.

(6) Game reports to be handed in by the managers of the winning teams, giving the players' names and initials, the faculty and year. Reports must be written in ink and signed by the manager and handed in within 48 hours of the game.

The Interfaculty schedule is as follows:

Thursday, January 27—2.00-3.00, Theol. vs. Comm.; 5.00-6.00, Dent. vs. Arts.
Friday, January 28—5.00-6.00, Eng. vs. Law; 6.00-7.00, Arch. vs. Med.
Tuesday, February 1—2.00-3.00, Arts vs. Comm.
Thursday, February 3—5.00-6.00, Dent. vs. Theol.
Friday, February 4—5.00-6.00, Arch. vs. Law.
The Interclass schedule is as follows:
Friday, January 28—2.00-3.00, (Continued on Page Four)

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RUTHERFORD AT MCGILL

(Continued from Page Two)

rose to his support, and gave a clear review of the new ideas. Cox not only revealed incidentally his own grasp of the validity and significance of Rutherford's discoveries, but ended rhetorically with a stirring prediction that the development of radioactivity would bring a renown to McGill University by which in the future it would be widely known abroad. He ventured also to predict that some day Rutherford's experimental work would be rated as the greatest since that of Faraday—an opinion now held by the majority of those competent to judge.

The McGill Physical Society, which has been active without interruption since 1897, reached its greatest heights in Rutherford's day. The announcement of each discovery of importance was first heard there. The frequency of these, the brilliancy of the work, and the quality and value of the discussions, impressed all comers. It was there that Rutherford developed rapidly as a speaker, and after the first few years was to be heard and seen almost at his best. His clarity and direct use of simple language were coupled with a dynamic ardour, and contagious enthusiasm, so that even those who were unable to keep pace with the technical aspects of the subject were delighted and spell-bound listeners.

Witness for example the reactions of the eloquent John MacNaughton, Professor of Classics, who has shot many a satiric dart at scientists and their doings—"plumbers" and "de-structors of art" he has sometimes called them—but Rutherford seems to have captured him in one lecture. He wrote as follows, in the "McGill University Magazine" for April, 1904: "... We paid our visit to the Physical Society. Fortune favoured us beyond our deserts. We found that we had stumbled in upon one of Dr. Rutherford's brilliant demonstrations of radium. It was indeed an eye-opener. The lecturer seemed himself like a large piece of the expensive and marvellous substance he was describing. Radioactive is the one sufficient term to characterize the total impression made upon us by his personality. Emanations of light and energy, swift and penetrating, cathode-rays strong enough to pierce a brick wall, or the head of a professor of Literature, appeared to sparkle and coruscate from him all over in shaves. Here was the rarest and most refreshing spectacle—the pure ardour of the chase, a man quite possessed by a noble work and altogether happy in it."

When the assurance is recalled with which Rutherford discussed the major problems of physics in learned societies, and the ability with which he handled men, it is surprising to remember that as a young man he was a nervous lecturer, particularly when dealing with elementary topics for undergraduates. His lectures on electricity and magnetism to large classes of second-year Engineering and Arts students at McGill were at first above the heads of the students, and revealed a feeling of despair in regard to the previous mathematical and scientific training of his class. Those of his students who were interested in physics, however, caught something of the fire with which he inspired all his advanced students and collaborators. They learned the importance of striving to build their knowledge on fundamental principles established by experiment and to achieve the capacity to apply these principles and to reason concerning them. Any attempts to concentrate mainly on definitions and isolated facts, and to rely primarily on memory, he roundly condemned. His scorn at the memorizing of electrical formulae, imagined by many students then as now to be a necessary part of the process of learning, will never be forgotten by students in his classes who pinned their faith on memory.

It was in this electricity and magnetism class, and at the meeting of the Physical Society, that the present writer first came in contact with Rutherford. Each year a number of students changed their minds about their choice of career and followed physics as a result of these contacts—among them the writer. There is now hardly a physics staff in the British Empire where there is not some former student of either Lord Rutherford or Sir J. J. Thomson, for example there are six in the Physics Department at McGill. The friendly bonds which are so frequently evident between physicists are largely due directly or indirectly to the influence of these two men, and to the resultant custom of proceeding from radial training to their laboratories as to a Mecca. The 1851 Exhibition Scholarship Fund, which is due to the foresight of Albert the Prince Consort, took Rutherford as a research student to J. J. Thomson at the Cavendish, and continuously thereafter has been one of the chief aids in the promotion of a kind of apostolic union and succession among British physicists.

In the profession of physics, Lord Rutherford, like Sir J. J. Thomson, insisted that ability to add to know-

ledge was an absolutely essential qualification. He held that the most gifted teacher was soon seriously limited if he neglected investigation, and nothing disappointed him more than to see a former student so burdened with routine and teaching that he became useless in the major task of extending the frontiers of knowledge.

It is sometimes alleged that Rutherford had little interest in the technical applications of physics. This is not the case, as he was usually ready and able to give valuable advice on practical problems of the day. He had the capacity to keep on finding the richest veins of new knowledge, and super miner that he was, he kept on finding them ever richer, and mining them ever faster. There was thus little time for other work, and little sense in leaving what he alone could do, to join with many others in their tardier pursuits. When he turned to specific applications he was, however, equally successful; for example, he was the first to transmit signals by wireless to a distance of two miles, and with Barnes, was the first to demonstrate the sending and reception of wireless from a moving train. He was also actively interested for a short time in the perfection of the Roentgen ray technique for use in medicine and surgery.

The prompt recognition of his work and the frequent award of honours, his natural cheerfulness in accepting the problems of life and the people around him as he found them, and his complete freedom from the curses of secrecy and suspicion, enabled Rutherford, with the further aid of his vigorous physique, to display throughout his life an air of happy satisfaction and a youthful zest in all he did. "It's a great life," he would say, and whether in the laboratory, at home or on the golf course, he usually acted as if he thought so at the moment and was enjoying it immensely.

Before he left Montreal in 1907 at the age of thirty-six, he had already received the following honours: Elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (1900), and Fellow of the Royal Society of London (1903), awarded the Rumford Medal (1904), appointed Bakerian Lecturer at the Royal Society (1904), Silliman Lecturer at Yale (1905), elected President of Section III in the Royal Society of Canada (1906), and recipient of honorary degrees from the universities of New Zealand (1901), Pennsylvania (1906), Wisconsin (1906) and McGill (1907). Before leaving he was also already slated for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry (\$40,000) which was awarded to him in 1908. He was given the chemistry award because the Nobel Committee classified the new phenomena of atom changing as chemical by definition.

Our debt, and indeed the debt of Canada, to Lord Rutherford is beyond assessment. Undoubtedly the greatest outburst of original discovery in Canada was entirely due to his leadership. Its subsequent influence affected all walks of science in the country, speeding the growing demand for higher scientific training and investigation. For almost the first time, Canadians began to understand that the scientific developments of modern civilization had been made possible primarily by workers and thinkers of the Rutherford type. The uniquely successful methods of scientific thinking and procedure attracted more attention as an immediate result of his spectacular achievements, and the vital demand for more research and scientific method in universities, in industry and national enterprises, was greatly strengthened.

The standards of our youthful Canadian Royal Society, the quality of scientific work in government departments, and the procedure of higher training in our universities, were in turn the targets of his constructive criticism—for in spite of his indefatigable labours in the laboratory, he rarely missed an opportunity to promote the spread of science and its methods of thought and procedure.

RUTHERFORD AT MANCHESTER AND CAMBRIDGE.

When Rutherford went to Manchester in 1907 to become Langworthy Professor and Director of the Physics Laboratory, it was agreed that he would be free to delegate much of his administrative work to others, and that his lecturing duties would also be light. He was thus able to continue working with his own hands and devote special attention to the rapid organization of a large group of research students. These were directed in a series of mass attacks on various objectives in the field of radioactivity.

While Sir J. J. Thomson states: "Rutherford's scientific activity was never greater than when he was in Montreal," many name the Manchester period as the peak of his research career. The writer, and some others incline to the view that the final period at Cambridge was perhaps the greatest. However, this is an invidious point to attempt to settle.

At Manchester the use of the alpha particle as an atom splitter

was developed, culminating ultimately in the transmutation of matter by design, as distinct from the spontaneous changes accompanying natural radioactivity. In leading up to this, the characteristics and behaviour of the alpha, beta and gamma radiations while passing through matter were further studied in great detail. Methods of counting individual alpha and beta particles, particularly with Geiger, became highly developed; the charge on the alpha particles was measured precisely, and the difficult theory and interpretation of measurements made on the scattering of alpha rays by matter were successfully launched. The famous experiments of Moseley on X-ray spectra established the identity of the atomic number (place in the periodic table of elements) with the number of charges on the nucleus, and with the number of surrounding electrons. The final proof that the alpha particle really was the nucleus of helium came in another ingenious experiment.

It was here that Rutherford first obtained his conception of the atom as a minute heavy-charged nucleus surrounded by the lighter electrons. In his original picture the electrons were assumed to move in orbits like those of planets going round a central sun. With the collaboration of the great Danish physicist, Niels Bohr, who came as a young man to work with Rutherford, the theory of this atomic model was developed and made to explain the observed ordering of the lines of the spectrum of atomic hydrogen. This model is the well-known Rutherford-Bohr atom.

There was soon a steady stream of papers from such able men as Boltwood, von Hevesy, Geiger, Marsden, Moseley, Chadwick, Røys, Fajans, Gray, Wilson, Boyle, Kovarik, Darwin, Andrade, Antonoff, Russ, Makower, Evans and Florance, whose names will at once be recognized by students of physics. The spectra of both beta and gamma rays and their connection were investigated thoroughly, and laid the foundation for another important branch of work. The approximate determination of the dimensions of atomic nuclei by the ingenious analysis of scattering experiments and the use of C. T. R. Wilson's cloud chamber—further analysis of the ranges of particles ejected from radioactive bodies—and many other problems occupied the attention of this distinguished group. During all this time, too, there was a particularly marked improvement and also elaboration in the experimental technique required for atomic physics; many new devices and procedures were evolved.

The Great War brought all this activity to a standstill, but in 1919, just before leaving Manchester to proceed to Cambridge, Rutherford and his group were able to demonstrate the disintegration of nuclei of nitrogen by bombardment with alpha particles. This was really the birth of sub-nuclear physics, the most active field of work in atomic physics today.

During the interruption caused by the war, Rutherford gave assistance in a great variety of problems. The Board of Invention and Research under the presidency of Lord Fisher appealed to him continually for opinions and help. He prepared an important report on the problem of detecting submarines and strongly favoured a particular method, which was thoroughly investigated and developed. Sir J. J. Thomson, who was a member of the Central Committee of this Board, referred recently to an important mission as follows: "Rutherford also visited the United States to find out what they were doing in this matter and to tell them what we were doing." He also writes: "There was no one whose opinion carried greater weight."

In 1919, Rutherford became Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, in succession to Sir J. J. Thomson, whose pupil he had been twenty-one years before. The onslaught on the nucleus became the main object, but the experiments were now extremely difficult and much time was required in the development of another new technique. One particularly useful aid was the automatic rapid electrical counter. Our own Etienne Bieler, whose brilliant career was cut off so tragically later, made an important contribution at the Cavendish at that time, in regard to the law of force near the nucleus.

In 1920, the possibility of the existence of neutrons was envisaged in Rutherford's Bakerian lecture of that year. After a long search came their experimental detection by Chadwick in 1932, for which he obtained a Nobel Prize. Beryllium bombarded by alpha particles was found to emit a stream of swift uncharged particles of about the same mass as that of the proton, or nucleus of hydrogen. The fact that the neutron is uncharged enables it to pass freely through the interior of atoms and it is thus difficult to detect or capture, being mainly observed through the results of a head-on collision with an ordinary nucleus.

The disintegration of elements by swift protons, by Cockcroft and Walton, was the next great advance,

and the game of transmutation of the elements was in full swing.

It is not possible here to name all the notable investigators and their advances from the Cavendish group in this period. The Cavendish Laboratory itself burst its bounds, with extensions and with the separate Royal Society Mond Laboratory, originally designed for the work of Kapitza with intense magnetic fields. Rutherford's last interests were the planning of his new High-Tension Laboratory, and the adoption of the indispensable cyclotron developed by Lawrence of California. He was about to have experimental means of producing radiations more intense than any he had ever used. The attack on his last great problem, the structure of the nucleus, is well on the way. Long after he has gone the results and developments of this work will still roll on.

During his final period at Cambridge, his external services to science increased rapidly. Sir Frank E. Smith writes: "Lord Rutherford's death is a calamity for the departments of Scientific and Industrial Research." He was Chairman of the Advisory Council for seven years and, believing that the future of Britain depends upon the effective use of science in industry, he gave unsparingly of his services to this department.

He had the additional post of Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution during this period, and he also gave much time to the affairs of the Royal Society, of which he became President in 1925.

Honors from all parts of the globe continued to shower upon him. More than a dozen universities were added to his list of honorary degrees—Toronto, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Oxford, Dublin, Cambridge, Cape Town, Leeds, Melbourne, Glasgow, Bristol, Paris, Knighted in 1914, awarded the Order of Merit by King George V in 1925, elevated to the peerage as Baron Rutherford of Nelson in 1931, he finally has been honored by his country with a resting place among its greatest in Westminster Abbey, not far from Sir Isaac Newton and Lord Kelvin.

Old friends and pupils of Rutherford will always have memories of the man, even more deeply cherished than their recollections of his work. His lively humor, boyish zeal, and kindly human interest in the affairs of those around him, his untiring help in time of need, that remarkable driving ability by which he could obtain almost incessant work willingly given, his uncanny and unerring instinct for the next best step, his hatred of pretense and untested generalization, his outspoken frankness, his uniform fair dealing, his capacity to pick able men and later place them in their life's work, his friendliness and approachability, his dominating voice and personality when deeply stirred—these attributes and more will be recalled as hall marks of one man, Ernest Rutherford. In our lifetime we shall not see his like again.

INTERFACULTY BATTLES OPEN AT RINK TODAY

(Continued from Page Three)

Comm. 3 vs. Comm. 4; 3:30-5:00, Arts 3 vs. Arts 4.

Monday, January 31—5:00-6:00, Eng. 3Y vs. Eng. 4.

Tuesday, February 1—5:00-6:00, Law 2 vs. Med. 1; 6:00-7:00, Eng. 1X vs. Eng. 1Y.

Wednesday, February 2—3:30-5:00, Arts 1 vs. Comm. 1; 5:00-6:00, Eng. 2 vs. Eng. 3X.

Thursday, February 3—2:00-3:00, Arts 2 vs. Comm. 2; 6:00-7:00, Law 1 vs. Eng. 4.

Friday, February 4—2:00-3:00, Comm. 1 vs. Comm. 2; 3:30-5:00, Comm. 3 vs. Arts 3.

If there are any changes to be made please get in touch with Bill Boggs, MA. 3842.

QUEENS-MCGILL INTERCOLLEGE DEBATE TONIGHT

(Continued from Page One)

Henry and Wilson, will in their arguments be defending the attitude of their own university at which fraternities were abolished. The McGill team of Minogue and MacNaughton are both Engineering undergraduates, the former having participated in the Engineering-Law debate, and the latter in the R.V.C.-Engineering debate. Both were victorious against their opponents.

At the conclusion of the debaters' speeches, the members of the audience will be permitted to participate in the discussion and will be able to present their views both pro and con. The decision will be determined by a vote of the audience.

PEACE MEETING AT ST. JAMES MARKET

Sunday Afternoon Will Be Scene of National Youth Conference Demonstration

A Peace Meeting will be held at St. James Market Hall on the corner of Ontario and Amheist at 2:30 on Sunday afternoon. This peace demonstration is held under the auspices of the National Youth Conference, and it is hoped that representatives from the various Youth movements will be present.

Jean-Charles Harvey, editor of Le Jour, a Montreal weekly, will speak in both French and English on the subject of "Conscription and Canadian Re-Armament." Other speakers will be Jack Ralph and Howard Adelstein.

After the speeches there will be an opportunity for the various groups to get together for discussion. There will also be a Youth Orchestra present.

NOTICES

Notices to be included in this column must be typewritten and left in the Daily office by seven o'clock on the night before they are to appear. The Daily cannot be responsible for Notices taken over the telephone. No classified advertising will be accepted—this may be included by calling the Advertising Manager at Lancaster 2244 who will be pleased to quote rates.

GEOLOGY 1-141.

Bring coloured pencils to laboratory this week.

LOST.

Zeta Psi Fraternity Pin. Reward, WE. 4846.

MUSICIANS.

McGill students who are good violinists, saxophonists, or trumpet players and who want to play in the Red and White Revue Orchestra, please get in touch with Bill Hingston at the Revue Office. Only those of professional competence need apply.

WANTED.

Second-hand copy of W. G. Borchart. Call J. Gottheil at PL. 6422 after 6:15 p.m.

R.V.C. HISTORICAL CLUB

The annual open meeting of the R.V.C. Historical Club will be held Thursday evening, January 27th, at 8:15 p.m., in the Drawing Room of the Royal Victoria College. Arthur Pidgeon will be the speaker. All members of the Men's Historical Club and of the R.V.C. Historical Club will be welcome.

APPOINTMENTS FOR GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.

Particulars of University of Iowa appointments, University of Toronto appointment, Virginia Polytechnic Institute appointment, are filed in the Registrar's Office. Students who are interested should consult Miss Collingwood for details.

T. H. MATTHEWS, Registrar.

LOST.

A green hard-covered Chem. 2 Lab. book lost just before the holidays. Finder please return to Stewart Reid or Bill's Office.

FOUND.

Three keys on long chain, on Sherbrooke Street near Peel. Enquire at desk—Redpath Library.

LOST.

One small pearl backed pen knife in the "Daily" office last December. Will finder who so kindly advertised in last issue of the "Daily" in December please return c/o Tuck Shop.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

McGill University. The seventh sessional meeting of the Physical Society will be held in the Main Lecture Theatre of the Macdonald Physics Laboratory, on Friday, January 28th, 1938, at 5:00 p.m.

Speaker: Professor J. U. MacEwan. Address: The Development of a Metallurgical Process.

All those interested are invited to attend.

C. A. HORTON, Secretary.

R.V.C. GLEE CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the R.V.C. Glee Club on Thursday at 2 p.m. in Room 2, R.V.C. All members are urged to attend.

MCGILL BAND.

Rehearsal Friday, January 28 at 5 p.m.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Social Problems Club "Council" today, at 1 p.m. in Strathcona Hall.

LOST.

A brown haversack containing ski equipment, clothing, shaving articles, including a Rolls Razor, a green Watermans fountain pen, two sweatshirts, two notebooks containing year's notes in accountancy, economics, French etc., and a blue woollen sweater. This was lost at the Mont Rolland station on Sunday January 24th at 5:30. It was either taken by mistake or removed intentionally. Anyone having information as to its whereabouts please get in touch with Robert Dunn at MA. 3101 at once.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

There will be an Executive Meeting of the Philosophical Society on Friday, January 28, at 4:30, in the Pit.

S.F.C.

Will all those who attended pre-National Conference meetings of the Social Functions Commission please take note that this commission will hold its first meeting of this Year on Monday, January 31st, in the McGill Union Music Room. There is much important business to be discussed and a very interesting meeting is anticipated.

COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED AT MASS MEETING

(Continued from Page One)

Committee (to be elected at the mass meeting) and its executive.

The present Assembly has been invited by Sir George William's College to hold a splash party at the Y.M.C.A. pool on the 12th of February. This will be followed by a dryer gathering.

WILL PRESENT PROTEST TO P.M.

(Continued from Page One)

power of disallowance be exercised against the "padlock law" on the grounds that it is beyond provincial jurisdiction and is in direct negation of the civil liberties of Canadian subjects, which is a matter of direct concern."

NEW SPRING STYLES FEATURE AIR OF WICKEDNESS IN FEMININE HATS

By Mary Anne Donovan.

With the first rustle of spring, the hats of the season are sweeping the country with an air of wickedness. Whether they will continue in the same mad vein or whether they will return to sanity remains to be seen as the season advances.

A suggested recipe for a spring bonnet might be:

1. Retrieve from the family savings account in the attic, one baby bonnet, neatly packed in tissue paper.
2. Handle carefully. Be sure to observe all contours of the hat. Bear in mind each absurdity which lends enchantment to the creation.
3. To the idea of a new bonnet add a dash of originality and two parts courage to wear the result.
4. Mix these ingredients accurately with a pinch of common sense, and stir in a generous cup of good taste. Serve on top of a new hair style on the first real spring day.

With some of the spring hats for the young lady taking a decided turn toward the old-fashioned, reproductions of past patterns in bonnets are correct. Individuality may be achieved when the headgear of one's early childhood emerges from a scrap of cloth, a length of ribbon and whatever novelty in the way of trim strikes one's fancy.

For sports costumes, the small tailored white felt with a touch of colored ribbon is indispensable. Early spring suits are topped off by halo hats and high crowns in dark felts. For dress, turbans and toques of twisted silk jerseys are the latest and maddest fancies in hatdom.

A hat with wit and audacity is recommended for a flattering effect. In this capacity the new Bretons and ever-popular sailors cannot be overlooked.

Without being freakish a hat can be giddy, lightheaded, vivacious and capricious. A bright new hat can be made to strengthen any wardrobe. The use of a stitched taffeta hat in gay colors will endow simple ensembles with richness.

Straw hats are being featured in pastel shades with voluminous veils that require courage and a dash of nonchalance on the part of the wearer to put them over. For early summer, the pastel linen hats of any size and shape are permissible and pleasing.

OVERSET

The answers to the question "Why do you enjoy returning to College in January?" was put to approximately 95 students. The following responses were chosen as representative of the various schools of thought:

1. "Now I'll have some time to do

the last three months' History reading. I brought a suitcase of books home to study but left it in a taxi when I arrived. I didn't miss it till day-before-yesterday, and it was returned with four more History books in it."

2. (Expurgated) "Now I can study health in peace. My mother almost had me persuaded that I had a cold, bad eyes, falling hair, athlete's foot, ingrown nails, and consumption. You don't know where I can sell a suitcase full of medicine, do you?"

3. (Yawning) "Ah, sweet Morpheus! No more charming visions in pink taffeta until six in the morning for me."

4. (In the pink of condition) "At last I'm back where the sun doesn't . . . Ooooh, don't touch that shoulder!"

HITHER AND YON.

Students at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, Stanford University Chapter, felt the need for a platinum blonde around the diggings. Accordingly they seized on the house pet, which was a brown-coated canine, and dipped the animal in a tub of platinum dye. The fraternity brothers are now wondering how to restore the dog's normal brown from the royal purple hue that it is now sporting.

Students in law at the University of Texas have been deprived of the right of taking their girl friends into the law library—without special permission. The reason? The dean of the School of Law claimed that all girls are noisy and the southern belles are no exception.

Class marks in courses at Georgia Tech were mediocre until a brilliant blind student entered the group. A bit of detective work disclosed the fact that in writing quizzes which were all of the true and the false variety, the class waited for the number of clicks from the chap's typewriter, which was a concession made to him. Three clicks stood for "yes" and two for "no." The grades are back to normal. He now taps a period after each "No."

Co-eds at the University of Syracuse decided to pay for a mortgage on one of the houses by charging eds to kiss them good-night. The rate was 10 cents a smack, three for a quarter. Apparently it wasn't as good as it appeared on the surface because the prices were drastically reduced to 30 kisses for a quarter, no credit being allowed. The girls are still trying to collect an outstanding bill of two dollars. Maybe they haven't revived the fellow yet.

POME

Copp and Davison, Jones and O'Brien
Sat at a table in one long line;
A library table and one well used
Where many a great man often mused.

A blonde went out the door,
Old Copp could stand no more;
Three guys left in the line,
Davison, Jones and O'Brien.

A brunette leaves,
Davison grieves;
Leaves in the line
Jones and O'Brien.

Girls go
And so
O'Brien groans
Leaves Jones.

Jones
Moans
Damns
Exams,
Scrams.

Nothing left but a library table
Where once sat four guys, strong
and able;
When the girls left they couldn't stop—
Davison, Jones, O'Brien and Copp.

—Anonymous '38.

DON'T NAME IT.

We see by the papers that Japan is thinking of declaring war on China. She would be advised to consider carefully such a rash move. Let her recall that, twenty years ago, there was fought a war to end war. Let her recall that when that war was won, there was formed a League of Nations, which has kept this world of ours in peace and security ever since. True, there have been a few disputes among some of the smaller nations, but these were quelled with an iron hand, and no large nation has since dared to declare war.

To further the good cause, groups of nations have signed solemn treaties, guaranteeing eternal peace and amity among nations. So consider cautiously, Japan. Think you that the League of Nations will cravenly permit the shattering of this rule of peace? Think you that the world's statesmen will brook any disharmony in our great Brotherhood of Nations? Emphatically not! These national heroes of ours will take Strong Measures to prevent such a calamitous occurrence.

—The Varsity.

QUINTS' INCOME \$17,000 A YEAR FROM INVESTMENTS

Callander, Ont.—Judge J. A. Valin, one of the three guardians of the Dionne quintuplets, estimates the children now have an income of \$17,000 a year from their investments. On top of this is a large income from royalties and other things.

"Their living expenses are heavy and amount to \$24,000 a year," he said.

"If future plans for the Quints materialize, this \$24,000 a year will have to be vastly increased."

Judge Valin said the Quints' fortune today amounts to \$520,000 and will probably be a million dollars when they are 18 years old, nearly 15 years hence.

"With the exception of a few thousand dollars cash reserve, every penny is invested in Provincial and Dominion bonds," he said. The average yields of the bonds is a little over 3 per cent.

FIRM WILL DISTRIBUTE FUNDS AMONG WORKERS.

Schenectady, N.Y.—The General Electric Company announced recently that \$1,500,000 will be distributed to 16,072 employees in its Schenectady plant under the firm's profit-sharing plan.

The payment, largest since the plan went into effect in April, 1934, represents the workers' share in profits for the last six months of the year, the announcement said. At the end of the first six months of the year \$650,000 in profits was distributed to 15,300 employees, the company declared.

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS EAT TO SWING TUNES.

Folsom Prison, Calif.—Prisoners at Folsom prison eat their meals to the tunes of swing music now under an innovation introduced recently by Clyde I. Plummer, new warden of the prison. An eight-piece orchestra, playing over a loud speaker system, furnishes the entertainment. Plummer said the convicts "were tickled to death."

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN FRIGHTENS PEOPLE FROM HOMES.

Tokyo — A severe earthquake shook an unusually wide area of Japan recently, sending thousands of frightened Japanese rushing from their homes. Considerable damage was believed to have been done.

GALLOWES IS DISCARDED FOR LETHAL GAS DEATH.

St. Joseph, Mo. — A modern gallows constructed at the Buchanan county jail will be discarded although it has never been used. The gallows was built in a group of cell blocks on the second floor of the jail. Now it has become a useless piece of equipment because the state legislature abolished hanging and substituted death by lethal gas.

JUDGE POSTPONES TRIAL TO DETERMINE RULING

Two taxi drivers got into trouble in police court recently, but the judge postponed their trial in order to find out the specific number of the city ordinances, which concerns people who drive in front of fire trucks.

One of the drivers forced a busy fire engine to slow down because he didn't get his cab out of the way. Again, a driver forced the firemen to slow down and motion him across an intersection.